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Standard squares should be imprinted upon each negative and the time of exposure of the standard squares should equal the time the plate is to be exposed to the corona. The difference in intensity of the standard squares may be produced by altering the distance of the plate from the source of light. In this way the conditions under which the standard squares are imprinted will agree with those under which the corona is photographed.

Finally, it might be well, though not so essential, to use a color screen or some other scheme to enable us to say definitely for what wave-length our results are quoted.

REYNOLD K. YOUNG.

THE D. O. MILLS OBSERVATORY.

Mr. D. O. MILLS's original gift to establish an observing station in the southern hemisphere provided for the active work of the observatory during the years 1903-06. In 1905 Mr. MILLS made provision for a second period of activity, from 1906 to 1911. After Mr. MILLS's lamented death, early in 1910, his son Mr. OGDEN MILLS, generously agreed to support the D. O. Mills Observatory during the years 1911 and 1912. It gives me pleasure to announce a recent gift from Mr. OGDEN MILLS in support of the observatory during a fourth period, embracing the years 1913 and 1914.

The staff of the observatory, located on the summit of Cerro San Cristobal, near Santiago, Chile, consists of Acting Astronomer JOSEPH H. MOORE, in charge; Mr. ROSCOE F. SANFORD, assistant, and Mrs. JOSEPH H. MOORE. Mr. GEORGE F. PADDOCK, who for five years was chief assistant at the observatory, has remained on the staff during the current year as a voluntary assistant, making his principal duties the investigation of certain spectroscopic binary stars.

W. W. CAMPBELL.

NOTE ON THE NUMBER OF OPTICAL PAIRS AMONG DOUBLE STARS WHOSE ANGULAR SEPARATION IS 5″ OR LESS.

In his "General Catalogue of Double Stars," BURNHAM has given diagrams for all pairs in which the observed motion has been sufficient to permit conclusions to be drawn as to its